

radio, doing my homework to baseball games. Then I saw the radio news. I got our television in time to watch the '56 Democratic and Republican Conventions from gavel to gavel. I've watched the debates, the election returns, all the news since then. The fact is, the electronic media has changed my life and changed how we all see the world and how the world sees us.

The media's changed, too. You have more information and more programs and more channels, more competition and more time to fill than ever before. Last night, we celebrated the last day of the year celebrating the 250th birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the man whom all of you know said if he had to choose between a Government without a press or the press without Government, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter. I might point out that he said that before he became President of the United States. [Laughter]

But if you think about what Jefferson and the other Founders did, they had this uncanny sense of what it would take to preserve a republic, a democracy: To permit government enough power so that its exercise could keep us together and moving forward, but to limit its abuse and to keep it accountable to the people. The power was limited by the Bill of Rights and divided—executive, legislative, and judicial; national, State, and local—in a brilliant way.

And if you think about the fabric of our national life, there are only two places where power is arguably unaccountable: one, in the

Supreme Court and its lower courts, where people have lifetime appointments, where they have a limited unaccountable power because there are some great questions on which someone must have the final say in order to permit us to go on with our lives; and the second, in the area of the press, because there is no practical way to limit the free expression of ideas and opinions, painful though those of us in authority might find them from time to time.

Mr. Jefferson understood so long ago these things that carry us through to the present day. But I must say tonight as we come here, Hillary and I, to pay tribute to you in this business, your business is more difficult, more challenging, more daunting than ever before. And the burden of carrying the responsibility that goes with that sort of unlimited freedom is greater than ever before. I appreciate it, and I'm glad, at least on occasion, we all have the chance to laugh together about our common efforts to advance the common good.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Brian Lockman, C-SPAN correspondent and chairman, Radio and Television Correspondents Association; correspondents Helen Thomas, United Press International, and Cokie Roberts, ABC News; humorist Garrison Keillor; Rick Kaplan, executive producer, "ABC World News Tonight"; and journalist Kathleen Sullivan.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Angola

April 12, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since September 26, 1993, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of that date. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibits the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related

materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 *Fed. Reg.* 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against UNITA. A copy of the Regulations is attached for reference.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited

are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft relating to transportation to Angola or to UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has initially designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: Airports: Luanda, and Katumbela, Benguela Province; Ports: Luanda, Lobito, Benguela Province, and Namibe, Namibe Province; and Entry Points: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 26, 1993, through March 25, 1994, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to UNITA are reported at about \$85,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser).

I shall continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
April 12, 1994.

Message to the Congress on the Panama Canal Commission *April 12, 1994*

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 3522 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C. 3611 note), I

transmit herewith the recommendations for changes to the Panama Canal Commission. I have determined that the adoption of these recommendations would facilitate and encourage